

TRANSMITTAL
(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

0054-0586-2

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CHIP CONVEYOR AND MACHINING SYSTEM USING THE SAME

675 U.S. PRO
09/415064



10/12/99

APPLICATION ELEMENTS
See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
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Washington, DC 20231

- ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS**
6. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
7. ☐ 37 C.F.R. §3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)
8. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
9. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations ()
10. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
11. ☒ White Advance Serial No. Postcard
12. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application. Status still proper and desired.
13. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
14. ☒ Other: LETTER W/INVENTOR'S NAMES AND ADDRESSES, REQUEST FOR PRIORITY

16. Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> This application is a | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation | <input type="checkbox"/> Division | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation-in-part (CIP) |
| of application Serial No. | | Filed on | |
- ☐ This application claims priority of provisional application Serial No.
- Filed

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REGISTRATION NUMBER 28,870

Docket No. 0054-0586-2

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: HIDEKAZU HIRANO ET AL

FILING DATE: Herewith

FOR: CHIP CONVEYOR AND MACHINING SYSTEM USING THE SAME

LIST OF INVENTORS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 2031

SIR:

Listed below are the names and addresses of the inventors for the above-identified patent application.

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A declaration containing all the necessary information will be submitted at a later date.

Respectfully Submitted,

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION:**CHIP CONVEYOR AND MACHINING SYSTEM USING THE SAME****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****5 Field of the Invention:**

The present invention relates to a chip conveyor for use in conjunction with another chip conveyor to remove chips from machine tools, and a machining system using the same.

10 Description of the Related Art:

In a machining system having plural machine tools, e.g., a flexible transfer line, chips created during machining of workpieces are removed by a chip conveyor from the machining system. Two types of the chip conveyors are generally used, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2.

15 FIG. 1 shows a machining system having a single chip conveyor 100 servicing a plurality of (i.e., four) machine tools 102a to 102d spaced along a transfer direction TD. Workpieces W to be machined by the machine tools 102a to 102d are delivered in the transfer direction TD for the next machining.

The chip conveyor 100 extends under each machining area of the machine tools
20 102a to 102d. Chips generated in the machine tools 102a to 102d are carried by the chip conveyor 100 to a chip container 101 outside of the machining system. Since the length of the chip conveyor 100 depends on the number of the machine tools or the length of the machining system, the chip conveyor must be reconstructed for every change in number of the machine tools of the machining system.

25 FIG. 2 shows another machining system having a plurality of chip conveyors 110a to 110d, each of which respectively serves one of the machine tools 112a to 112d spaced along a transfer direction TD. Each of the chip conveyors 110a to 110d extends under

the machining area of a machine tool 112a to 112d in a direction C1 intersecting the transfer direction TD.

Chips generated in each of the machine tools 112a to 112d are respectively carried by the chip conveyors 110a to 110d to corresponding chip containers 111a to 111d. The
5 machining system thus requires the same number of the chip containers 111a to 111d as chip conveyors 110a to 110d.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved
10 machining system which can be easily restructured.

In accordance with the invention, the above and other objects are achieved by a machining system including a plurality of machine tools, a transfer apparatus configured to move a workpiece, and a plurality of chip conveyors. Each of the plurality of chip conveyors includes a feeding device, a discharging opening and at least one of a first
15 opening and a second opening. The first opening communicates with the discharging opening of an adjacent chip conveyor of the plurality of chip conveyors. The second opening receives chips generated by at least one of the plurality of machine tools. The discharging opening is for discharging the chips in the chip conveyor. The feeding device is configured to move the chips in the chip conveyor toward the discharging
20 opening.

It is a second object of the present invention to provide an improved chip conveyor easily connected to another chip conveyor. In accordance with the invention, the above and other objects are achieved by a chip conveyor having a body and a feeding device. The body includes a chip-receiving portion and a chip-discharging portion. The chip-
25 receiving portion has a first opening configured to serially communicate with an adjacent chip conveyor, and a second opening receiving chips. The chip-discharging portion includes a discharging opening for discharging the chips. The feeding device is attached

to the body and is configured to move the chips in the body toward the discharging opening.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Various other objects, features and many of the attendant advantages of the present invention will be readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing an example of a conventional machining
10 system;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing an example of another conventional machining system;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing a machining system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 4 is an enlarged perspective view showing the machining system according to the embodiment of Figure 3;

FIG. 5 is a side view showing a machine tool according to the embodiment of Figure 3;

20 FIG. 6 is a sectional side view showing chip conveyors according to the embodiment of Figure 3;

FIG. 7 is a sectional side view showing chip conveyors according to the embodiment of Figure 3; and

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the machining system according to the embodiment of Figure 3 during reconstruction of the machining system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIGS. 3 and 4 show a machining system including three machine tools 1, 2 and 3,

transfer apparatus 4, and chip conveyors 21, 22 and 23.

The machine tools 1, 2 and 3 are spaced and aligned along a transfer direction TD.

The transfer direction TD is defined as a direction along which the transfer apparatus 4 carries a workpiece W.

5 The transfer apparatus 4 includes two transfer ways 15 and 16 positioning above a working area of the machine tools 1, 2 and 3 in parallel with the transfer direction TD.

Travel devices 31, 32 and 33 are movably arranged on the transfer way 15.

10 The chip conveyors 21, 22 and 23 are connected in series substantially in parallel with the transfer direction TD, under each of the machining areas of the machine tools 1, 2 and 3. The chips locating in the chip conveyors 21, 22 and 23 are successively transferred from the upstream side chip conveyor 21 to the downstream side chip conveyor 23, and are finally dumped into a chip container 25.

15 Chutes 26 and 27 are respectively fixed between the machine tools 1, 2 and 3 in this order and are located under the transfer apparatus 4. These chutes 26 and 27 catch the chips falling from the workpiece W while the transfer apparatus 4 moves the workpiece W between the machine tools 1, 2 and 3, so as to lead the chips to the chip conveyors 21 and 22.

20 The following description will refer to the machine tool 1 as representative of the machine tools 1, 2 and 3, since the machine tools 1, 2 and 3 are substantially identical. As shown in FIG. 5, an X-axis table 6 is slidably mounted on X-axis guides 6a fixed on a bed 5 for movement in an X-axis direction perpendicular to the plane of FIG. 5. An X-axis motor 8 drives the X-axis table 6 along the X-axis guides 6a. A spindle head 7 is slidably mounted on Z-axis guides 7b fixed on the X-axis table 6 in a Z-axis direction horizontally indicated in FIG. 5. One of the Z-axis guides 7b is not illustrated. An unillustrated Z-axis motor drives the spindle head 7 along the Z-axis guides 7b. The spindle head 7 rotatably supports a spindle 7a. A tool T is attached to the spindle 7a.

A Y-axis table 10 is mounted in front of the bed 5. The Y-axis table 10 is

vertically moved in a Y-axis direction by an unillustrated motor. A C-axis table 11 is rotatably supported on the Y-axis table 10 to turn around a C-axis parallel to the Y-axis. A pallet holder 12 is rotatably attached on the C-axis table 11 to hold a pallet 13 clamping the workpiece W. The pallet holder 12 turns around an R-axis perpendicular to the C-axis. The X-axis table 6, the spindle head 7 and the Y-axis table 10 cooperatively create a three dimensional relative motion between the tool T and the workpiece W clamped on the C-axis table 11. The C-axis table 11 and the pallet holder 12 change an attitude of the workpiece W to the tool T by their rotational motions. These motions allow the workpiece W to be machined into a required shape.

A slope 5a is formed on a front face of the bed 5 and a slope 10a is arranged under and around the Y-axis table 10. The slopes 5a and 10a lead the chips machined off the workpiece W to the chip conveyor 21 through a second opening 21b formed on an upper surface of the chip conveyor 21.

The chip conveyor 21 will be described as representative of the chip conveyors 21 and 22 because the chip conveyors 21 and 22 are substantially identical. As shown in FIG. 6, the chip conveyor 21 has a generally closed body of rectangular cross-section and is composed of a chip-receiving portion 211, a middle portion 212 and a chip-discharging portion 213. The middle portion 212 extends upwardly to connect between the chip-receiving portion 211 and the chip-discharging portion 213, so that the chip-discharging portion 213 is positioned above the chip-receiving portion 221 of the chip conveyor 22.

The chip conveyor 21 includes a feeding device composed of a motor 26 attached on an end of the chip-receiving portion 211, and a conveying coil 27 rotatably driven by the motor 26. The conveying coil 27 is made from a wire spirally wound in the chip-receiving portion 211 so that rotation of conveying coil 27 carries the chips toward the chip-discharging portion 213.

The chip-receiving portion 211 has a first opening 21a, the second opening 21b and the third opening 21c respectively formed on the upper surface of the chip-receiving

portion 211, in this order from the end of the chip-receiving portion 211 to the middle portion 212.

The first opening 21a is used to receive the chips discharged from an upstream side chip conveyor. Since the chip conveyor 21 does not have the upstream side chip conveyor in this embodiment, the first opening 21a is not used. On the other hand, a first opening 22a of the chip conveyor 22 receives the chips carried from the chip conveyor 21.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the second opening 21b is connected at the downstream ends of the slopes 5a and 10a to receive the chips falling from the machining area of the machine tool 1.

The third opening 21c connects to the chutes 26 so as to receive the chips falling from the transfer apparatus 4 or scraps scattered between the machine tools 1 and 2.

The chip-discharging portion 213 extends downwardly to a discharge opening 21d, and is inserted into the first opening 21a of the chip conveyor 22 through a seal such as a urethane rubber sheet. The chip conveyor 21 transfers the chips to the chip conveyor 22 through the discharging opening 21d and the first opening 22a.

The chip-discharging portion 213 of the chip conveyor 21 can optionally be fixed in the first opening of the chip conveyor 22 by bolts, but the discharging opening 21d and the first opening 22a can instead only face each other.

Casters 40 are attached on a bottom surface of the chip-receiving portion 211 so that the chip conveyor 21 can be rolled to be replaced.

The chip conveyor 23 shown in FIG. 7 is different from the chip conveyors 21 and 22. The chip conveyor 23 has a body including a chip-receiving portion 231, a middle portion 232 and a chip-discharging portion 233. The middle portion 232 extends upwardly to connect between the chip-receiving portion 231 and the chip-discharging portion 233 so that the chip-discharging portion 233 is positioned above the chip container 25.

A first opening 23a and a second opening 23b are formed on an upper surface of

the chip-receiving portion 231, from the end of the chip-receiving portion 231 to the middle portion 232, in this order. The end of the upstream side chip conveyor 22 is inserted into the first opening 23a to transfer the chips from the chip conveyor 22 to the chip conveyor 23. As with the connection between conveyors 21 and 22, an unillustrated seal, e.g., a urethane rubber sheet, is inserted between the first opening 23a and the chip-discharging portion 223 of the upstream side chip conveyor 22. The chip-discharging portion 223 of the chip conveyor 22 can be fixed in the first opening of the chip conveyor 23 by bolts, or the discharging opening 22d and the first opening 23b can only face each other.

10 The second opening 23b is beneath the slopes 5a and 10a of the machine tool 3 to receive the chips falling from the machining area of the machine tool 3. The chip-discharging portion 233 has a discharge opening 23d on a bottom surface thereof to face the chip container 25.

Sprocket wheels 32 and 33 respectively fixed on shafts 30 and 31 are rotatably supported at each end of the chip conveyor 23. The sprocket wheels 32 and 33 engage an endless chain 34. Another pair of unillustrated sprocket wheels is also mounted on shafts 30 and 31 behind the sprocket wheels 32 and 33 and engages an endless chain, not shown.

20 A plurality of L-shape members 35 are fixed on a pair of the endless chains 34 at equal intervals. An unillustrated motor drives the shaft 30 counterclockwise so that the L-shape members 35 travel rightward and turn leftward at the shaft 31, as indicated by arrows A1 and A2 in FIG. 7. Therefore, the chips received from the first opening 23a and the second opening 23b are carried to the discharge opening 23d so that the chips are dumped into the chip container 25. A feeding device of the chip conveyor 23 is substantially composed of the sprocket wheels 32 and 33, the shafts 30 and 31, the plurality of L-shape members 35, the endless chains 34 and the motor.

Casters 41 are attached on a bottom surface of the chip-receiving portion 231, so

that the chip conveyor 23 may be rolled to be replaced.

The transfer apparatus 4 includes the transfer ways 15 and 16 extending parallel to the transfer direction TD. The transfer ways 15 and 16 are supported by a bracket 14b fixed on a cover 14a mounted on the base 5 to cover the machine tool. The transfer way 16 is positioned in front of and above the transfer way 15 with a predetermined distance.

The transfer way 15 is made up of main rails 15a, 15b, 15c, and sub-rails 15d, 15e and 15f for connecting main rails 15a, 15b and 15c. Each of the rails 15a, 15b, 15c, 15d, 15e and 15f has a reversed U-sectional shape to receive the travel devices 31, 32 and 33.

The transfer way 16 is also made up of main rails 16a, 16b, 16c, and sub-rails 16d, 16e and 16f for connecting main rails 16a, 16b and 16c. Each of rails 16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, 16e and 16f also has a reversed U-sectional shape.

The travel devices 31, 32 and 33 are independently attached on the transfer way 15 to be slid by an unillustrated linear-motor mechanism including a coil fixed in the transfer way 15 and a magnet installed in each of the travel devices 31, 32 and 33. Each of the travel devices 31, 32 and 33 has a pair of grip fingers 36 operated by motors 37 for grasping the pallet 13 holding the workpiece W, so as to deliver the workpiece W between the machine tools 1, 2 and 3.

The transfer way 16 is provided for auxiliary use to move the workpiece W.

The operation of the machining system is described hereinafter.

When the workpiece W is machined in the machining area around the Y-axis table 10 in the machine tool 1, the chips cut from the workpiece W are led into the chip conveyor 21 by the slopes 5a and 10a leading to the second opening 21b. The machine tools 2 and 3 concurrently machine respective workpieces W, so that the chips are led to the chip conveyors 22 and 23 through the second openings 22b and 23b, respectively.

After the machining ends, the workpieces W are independently or simultaneously delivered to the next machine tool in the transfer direction TD by the travel devices 31, 32 and 33 of the transfer apparatus 4. An unillustrated loader extracts the workpiece W

machined by the final machine tool 3.

The chutes 26 and 27 receive the chips falling from the workpieces W while the transfer apparatus 4 delivers the workpieces W, so that the chips are led into the chip conveyors 21 and 22 through the respective third openings 21c and 22c.

5 The conveying coil 27 of the chip conveyor 21 driven by the motor 26 feeds the chips gathered in the chip-receiving portion 211 to the chip-discharging portion 213 through the middle portion 212, so that the chips are discharged from the discharging opening 21d of the chip conveyor 21 to the first opening 22a of the chip conveyor 22.

In the same way, the conveyor 22 transfers the chips to the conveyor 23.

10 The L-shape members 35 of the conveyor 23 carry the chips in the chip-receiving portion 231 to the chip-discharging portion 233 along an inner bottom surface of the conveyor 23. Finally, the chips are discharged from the discharging opening 23d to the chip container 25.

15 As described above, though the chips are carried in the same direction as the transfer direction TD, the opposite direction can be applied.

The process of reconstruction of the machining system, for example in the case that the machine tool 2 is removed from the machining system, is described hereinafter. First, as shown in FIG. 8, the chip conveyor 22 is removed from the machine tool 2 to the outside of the machining system in a direction perpendicular to the transfer direction TD.

20 The chip conveyor 22 is easily moved because of the casters 40.

Next, the main rails 15b and 16b of the transfer apparatus 4 are disconnected by removing the sub-rails 15e, 15f, 16e and 16f. The chutes 26 and 27 are also disconnected.

25 Then, the machine tool 2 is removed from the machining system to the outside in the direction perpendicular to the transfer direction TD.

After that, the machine tool 1 and conveyor 21 are shifted to connect with the machine tool 3 and conveyor 23 in the transfer direction TD, respectively.

Finally, the main rails 15c and 16c are connected to corresponding main rails 15a and 16a by the sub-rails 15e and 16e (or the sub-rails 15f and 16f). In addition, the chute 26 (or 27) is reconnected between the machine tools 1 and 3, so that the reconstruction of the machining system is completed.

5 As described above, the machining system is easily and quickly reconstructed. Namely, a total length of the chip conveyors is easily regulated by changing the number of the chip conveyors when a length of the machining system or the number of the machine tools is changed.

10 The serial connection of the chip conveyors 21, 22 and 23 allows one to gather chips from the machining area and from the transfer apparatus 4 effectively because the chip conveyors 21, 22 and 23 extend along the transfer direction TD and under the transfer apparatus 4. In the case that one of the chip conveyors 21, 22 and 23 needs repair, it can easily be removed to be exchanged for another chip conveyor. In addition, the machining system requires only one chip container 25 so that the cost of the machining system is reduced, and waste management and chip disposal become easy and efficient.

15 Though this embodiment shows that each of the machine tools 1, 2 and 3 respectively has one chip conveyor, in the case of a very long machining system composed of many machine tools, two or three machine tools can share one chip conveyor to reduce the cost of the machining system.

20 Moreover, although the chip conveyor 3 is different from the chip conveyors 1 and 2, all chip conveyors can be of the same type.

If chips do not fall from the workpiece W during the shifting by the transfer apparatus 4, the third openings 21c and 22c can be omitted. In addition, by enlarging the second opening of the chip conveyor, it serves both as the second opening and the third opening.

25 Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A machining system comprising:
 - a plurality of machine tools;
 - a transfer apparatus configured to move a workpiece;
 - 5 a plurality of serially connected chip conveyors, each of said plurality of chip conveyors including a feeding device, a discharging opening and at least one of a first opening and a second opening,
 - said first opening communicating with the discharging opening of an adjacent chip conveyor of said plurality of chip conveyors,
 - 10 said second opening receiving chips generated by at least one of said plurality of machine tools,
 - said discharging opening discharging the chips in said chip conveyor, and
 - said feeding device being configured to move the chips in said chip conveyor toward said discharging opening.
- 15 2. A machining system according to Claim 1, wherein said chip conveyor further includes a third opening receiving chips falling from said transfer apparatus.
3. A machining system according to Claim 2, further comprising a chute arranged between said machine tools for leading the chips to said third opening.
4. A machining system according to Claim 1, wherein said plurality of said chip
20 conveyors are serially connected to extend substantially parallel to a transfer direction of said transfer apparatus moves the workpiece along.
5. A machining system according to Claim 1, wherein said transfer apparatus comprises a transfer way composed of a plurality of rails and a transfer device slidably mounted on said transfer way to move the workpiece.
- 25 6. A machining system according to Claim 5, wherein said plurality of said chip conveyors extend substantially under said transfer way.
7. A chip conveyor comprising:

a body including a chip-receiving portion and a chip-discharging portion,
said chip-receiving portion having a first opening configured to serially
communicate with an adjacent chip conveyor, and a second opening receiving chips,
said chip-discharging portion including a discharging opening for discharging the
5 chips; and

a feeding device attached to said body and configured to move the chips in said
body toward said discharging opening.

8. A chip conveyor according to Claim 7, wherein said chip conveyor is located
in a machining system including a plurality of machine tools and a transfer apparatus
10 configured to move a workpiece.

9. A chip conveyor according to Claim 8, wherein said body further includes a
third opening receiving chips falling from said transfer apparatus.

10. A chip conveyor according to Claim 8, wherein said body communicates
with a chute arranged between said machine tools for leading the chips to said third
15 opening.

11. A chip conveyor according to Claim 8, wherein said chip conveyor is serially
connected with an adjacent chip conveyor extending substantially parallel to a transfer
direction of said transfer apparatus moves the workpiece along.

12. A chip conveyor according to Claim 8, wherein said transfer apparatus
20 comprises a transfer way composed of a plurality of rails and a transfer device slidably
mounted on said transfer way to move the workpiece.

13. A chip conveyor according to Claim 12, wherein said chip conveyor extends
substantially under said transfer way.

14. A chip conveyor according to Claim 7, wherein said body includes a middle
25 portion connecting between said chip-receiving portion and said chip-discharging portion
so as to support said chip-discharging portion above said chip-receiving portion.

15. A method of use for a chip conveyor including a feeding device, a

discharging opening, a first opening and a second opening, comprising the steps of:

arranging said first opening to communicate with the discharging opening of an adjacent chip conveyor,

arranging said second opening to communicate with at least one of machine tools

5 to receive chips generated by said at least one of machine tools, and

arranging said discharging opening to communicate with to one of said first opening of another adjacent chip conveyor and a chip container to discharge the chips by said feeding device.

1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A machining system includes a plurality of machine tools, a transfer apparatus configured to move a workpiece and a plurality of chip conveyors. Each of the plurality of chip conveyors includes a feeding device, a discharging opening and at least one of a first opening and a second opening. The first opening communicates with the discharging opening of an adjacent chip conveyor of the plurality of chip conveyors. The second opening receives chips generated by at least one of the plurality of machine tools. The discharging opening is for discharging the chips in the chip conveyor. The feeding device is configured to move the chips in the chip conveyor toward the discharging opening. A total length of the chip conveyors is easily regulated by changing the number of the chip conveyors so that the machining system is easily and quickly reconstructed.

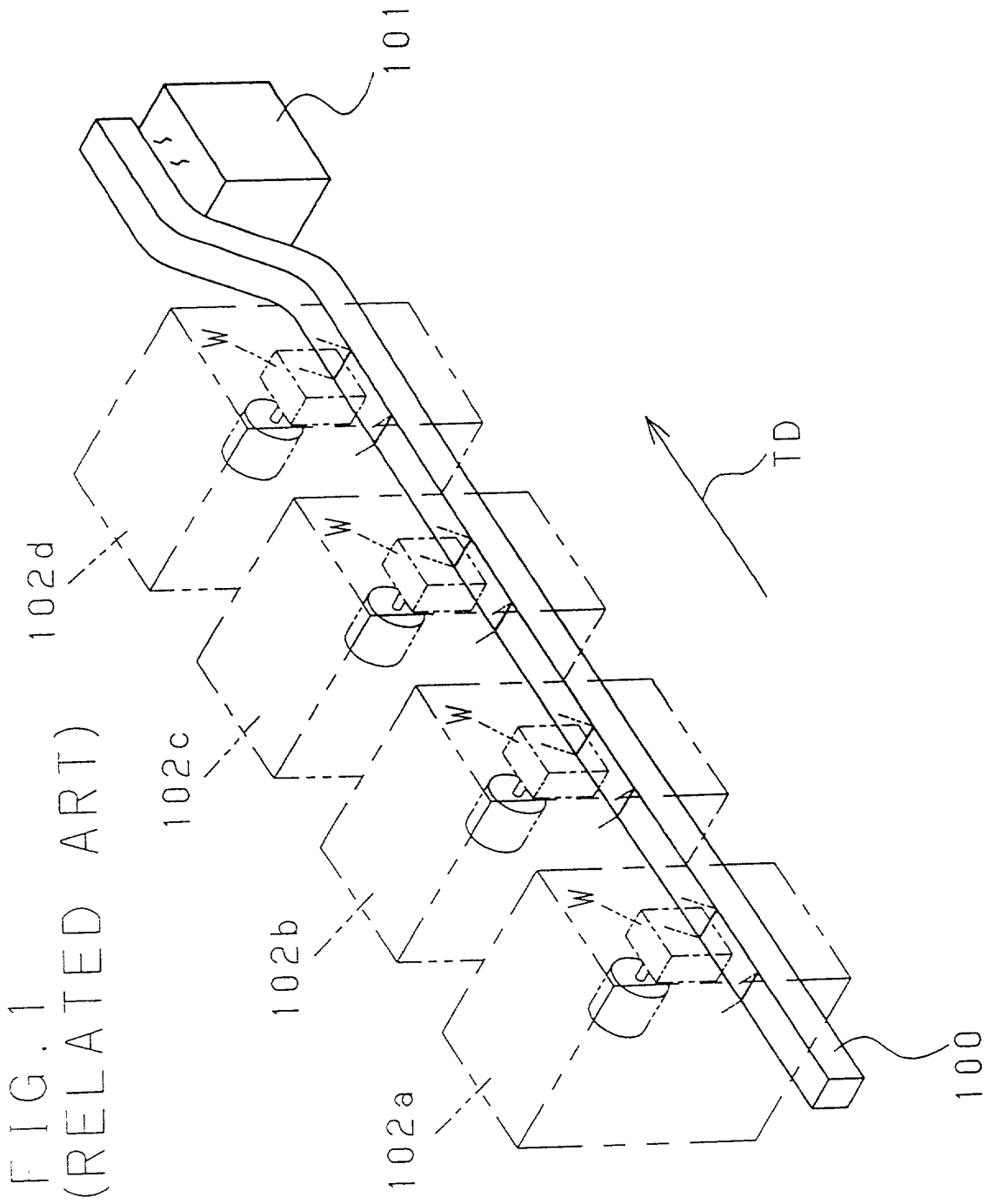


FIG. 2
(RELATED ART)

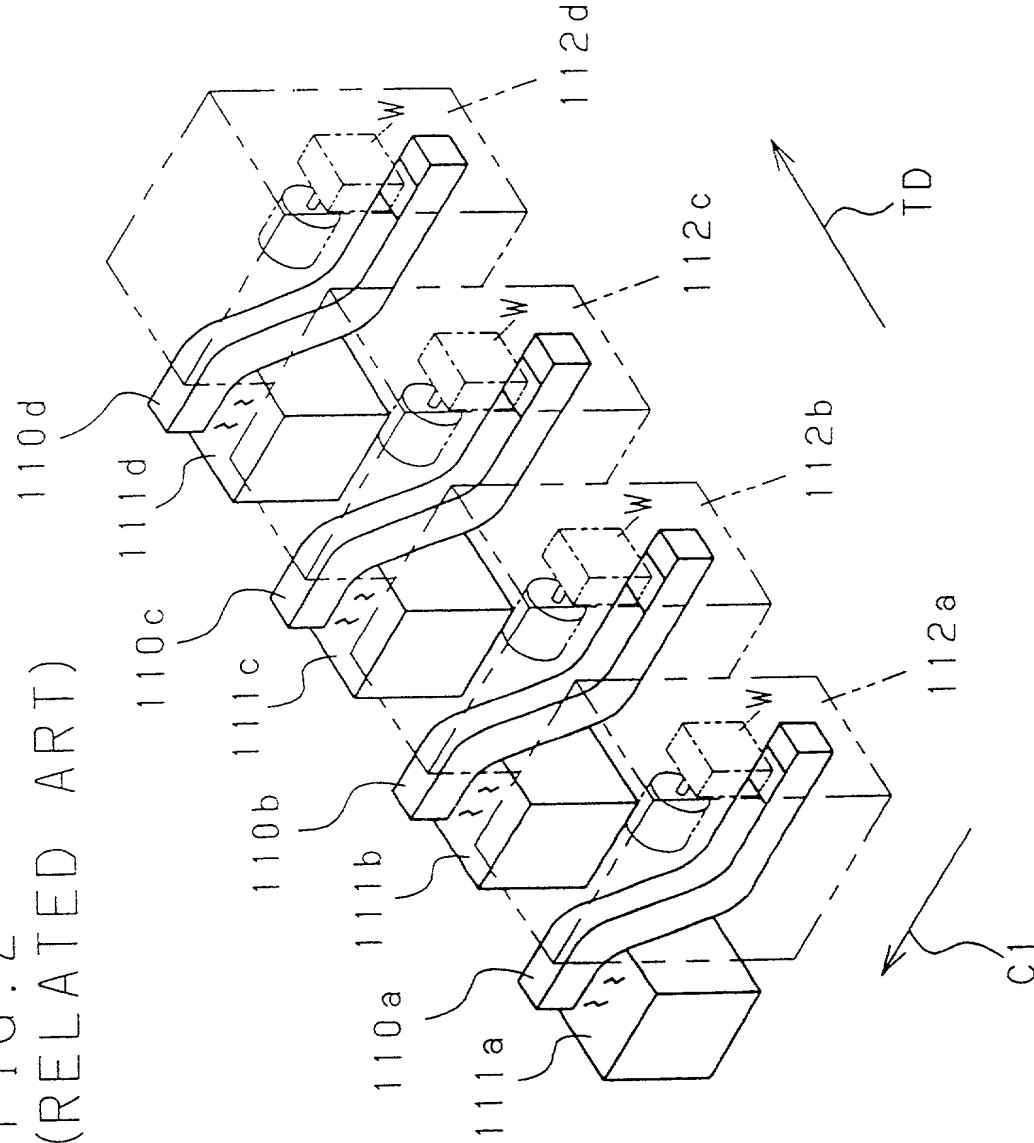




FIG. 5

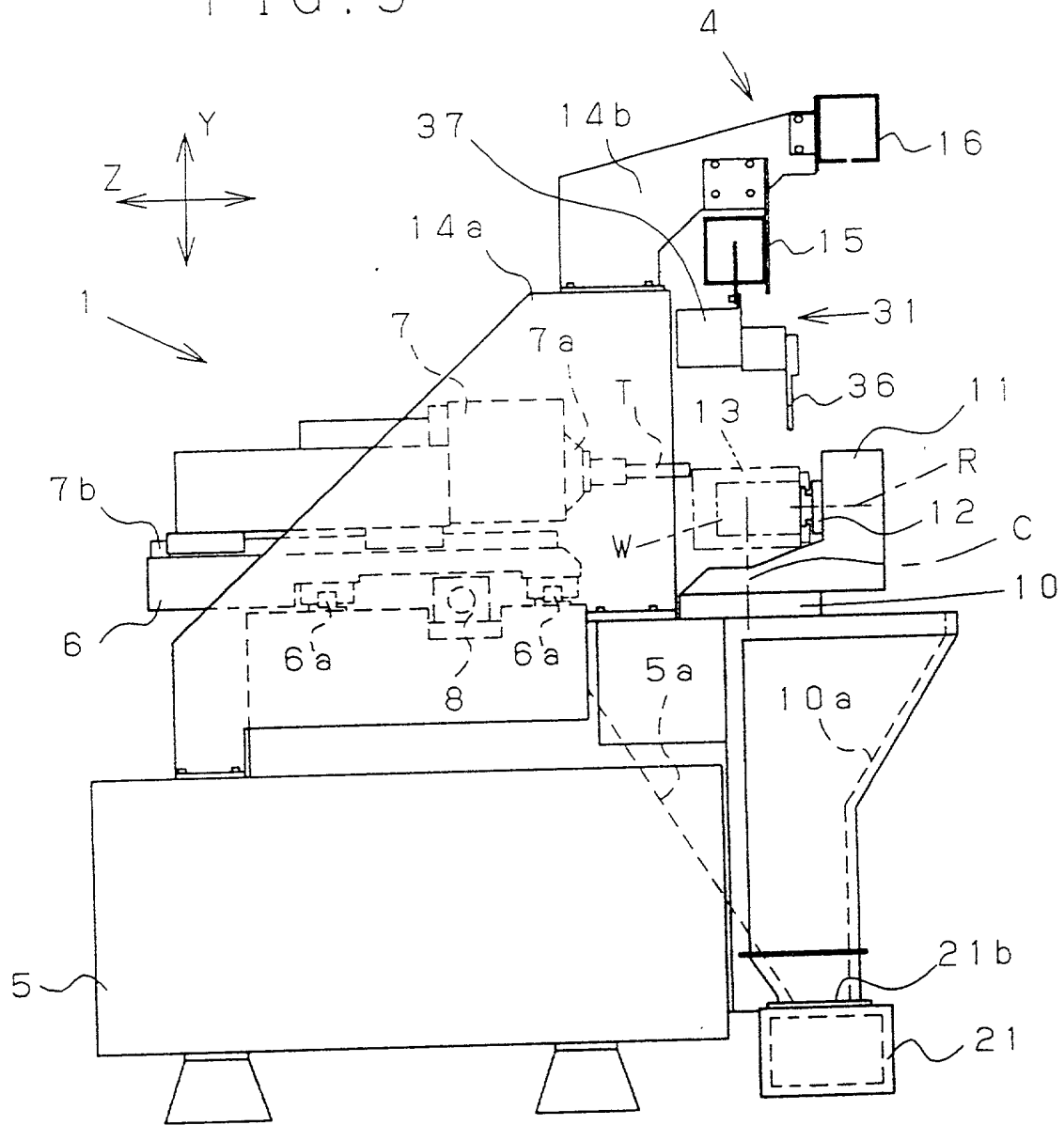


FIG. 8